RAJYA SABHA

Tuesday, the 20th July, 2004/29 Asadha, 1926 (Saka)

The House met at Eleven of the Clock.
MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**201. [The questioner (Shri Raj Kumar Dhoot) was absent. For answer vide page.30.]*

एनएसई तथा बीएसई में बड़ी फर्मों द्वारा किया गया कारोबार

*202. **श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद:** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 2003-2004 के पहले छः महीनों के दौरान नेशनल स्टॉक एक्सचेंज तथा बॉम्बे स्टॉक एक्सचेंज में किए गए कुल कारोबार में 50 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा भागीदारी मात्र दस बड़ी फर्मों की थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में तथ्य क्या हैं; और

(ग) ऐसी दस बड़ी फर्मों के नाम क्या हैं जिनकी उपरोक्त एक्सचेंजों के कारोबार में अधिकतम भागीदारी रही है तथा कुल कारोबार में इन फर्मों की भागीदारी कितने प्रतिशत रही?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री पी॰ चिदंबरम): (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर प्रस्तुत है।

विवरण

(क) और (ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) राष्ट्रीय स्टाक एक्सचेंज (एनएसई) ने सूचित किया है कि एक्सचेंज के पूंजी बाजार खंड में शीर्ष 10 प्रतिभूतियों में कारोबार का योगदान 1 अप्रैल, 2003 से 30 सितम्बर, 2003 की अवधि अर्थात् वर्ष 2003-2004 के प्रथम छः महीनों के दौरान एक्सचेंज के कुल कारोबार का 45.07 प्रतिशत था।

मुंबई स्टाक एक्सचेंज (बीएसई) ने सूचित किया है कि इसी अवधि के दौरान शीर्ष 10 प्रतिभूतियों ने कारोबार द्वारा एक्सचेंज के कुल कारोबार में 42.16 प्रतिशत का अंशदान किया।

एनएसई में 1 अप्रैल, 2003 से 30 सितम्बर, 2003 तक की अवधि के लिए पूंजी बाजार खंड में शीर्ष दस प्रतिभूतियों के कारोबार और एक्सचेंज के कुल कारोबार में उनका हिस्सा निम्नानुसार है:–

क्र॰ सं॰	प्रतिभूति का नाम	कारोबार (करोड़ रुपए)	कुल कारोबार (करोड़ रुपए)	एनएसई के कारोबार का प्रतिशत
1	इन्फोसिस टेक्नालाज़ीज लिमिटेड	38827.98	432816.88	8.97
2	सत्यम कम्प्यूटर सर्विसिज़	34899.64	432816.88	8.06
3	रिलायंस इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड	23866.57	432816.88	5.51
4	स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	19357.77	432816.88	4.47
5	टाटा आयरन एंड स्टील कंपनी लिमिटेड	18112.27	432816.88	4.18
6	डिजीटल ग्लोबल साफ्ट लिमिटेड	16982.05	432816.88	3.92
7	हिन्दुस्तान पैट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन	13759.75	432816.88	3.18
8	स्टील अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड	11390.00	432816.88	2.63
9	केनरा बैंक	9209.77	432816.88	2.13
10	मास्टेक लिमिटेड	8649.39	432816.88	2.00
	जोड़ :	195055.18	432816.88	45.07

बीएसई में 1 अप्रैल, 2003 से 30 सितम्बर, 2003 तक की अवधि के लिए पूंजी बाजार खंड में शीर्ष दस प्रतिभूतियों का कारोबार और एक्सचेंज के कुल कारोबार में उनका हिस्सा निम्नानुसार है:

क्र॰ सं॰	स्क्रिप का नाम कारोबार	विशिष्ट स्क्रिप में कारोबार (करोड़ रुपए)	बीएसई का का कारोबार (करोड़ रुपए)	बोएसई के कारोबार का प्रतिशत
1	2	3	4	5
1	इन्फोसिस टेक्नालाज़ीज	14928.21	182273.73	8.19
2	सत्यम कम.	12626.10	182273.73	6.93
3	रिलायंस	10391.88	182273.73	5.70
4	स्टेट बैंक	8116.18	182273.73	4.45

1	2	3	4	5
5	डिजीटल ग्लोबल	7512.88	182273.73	4.12
6	टाटा स्टील	6542.96	182273.73	3.59
7	हिन्द पैट्रो.	4955.58	182273.73	2.72
8	मास्टेक लिमिटेड	4578.10	182273.73	2.51
9	स्टील आथ.	3807.35	182273.73	2.09.
10	विप्रो लिमिटेड	3396.48	182273.73	1.86
	जोड़ :	76846.61	182273.73	42.16

Transactions by big firms in NSE and BSE

†*202. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of the total transactions carried out in NSE and BSE during the first six months of the year 2003-04, over 50 per cent contribution was made by ten big firms only;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard; and

(c) the names of such ten big firms which made the maximum contribution in the transactions of the said exchanges and together with the percentage of their contribution in terms of the total transactions?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (e) A Statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) The National Stock Exchange (NSE) has informed that the turnover in top 10 securities in Capital Market Segment of the Exchange, during the period April 1, 2003 to September 30, 2003, *i.e*, the first six months of the year 2003-2004, contributed 45.07% of the total turnover on the exchange.

The Stock Exchange, Mumbai, BSE has informed that during the same period the top 10 securities by turnover contributed 42.16% of the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

total turnover at the exchange. Turnover of top ten securities in the Capital Market Segment for the period April 01, 2003 to September 30, 2003 on the NSE and their share in the total turnover of the exchange is as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of the Security	Turnover (Rs. In Crores)	Total Turnover (Rs. in Crores)	Percentage to NSE Turnover
1	Infosys Technologies Ltd.	38827.98	432816.88	8.97
2	Satyam Computer Services	34899.64	432816.88	8.06
3	Reliance Industries Ltd.	23866.57	432816.88	5.51
4	State Bank of India	19357.77	432816.88	4.47
5	Tata Iron and Steel Col. Ltd.	18112.27	432816.88	4.18
6	Digital Globalsoft Ltd.	16982.05	432816.88	3.92
7	Hindustan Petroleum Corp.	13759.75	432816.88	3.18
8	Steel Authority of India	11390.00	432816.88	2.63
9	Canara Bank	9209.77	432816.88	2.13
10	Mastek Ltd.	8649.39	432816.88	2.00
	TOTAL :	195055.18	432816.88	45.07

Turnover of top ten securities in the Capital Market Segment for the period April 01, 2003 to September 30, 2003 on the BSE and their share in the total turnover of the exchange is as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of the Scrip	Turnover in particular scrip (Rs. In Crores)	BSE Turnover (Rs. In Crores)	Percentage to BSE Turnover
1	Infosys Tech.	14928.21	182273.73	8.19
2	Satyam Com.	12626.10	182273.73	6.93
3	Reliance	10391.88	182273.73	5.70
4	State Bank	8116.18	182273.73	4.45
5	Digi. Global	7512.88	182273.73	4.12
6	Tata Steel	6542.96	182273.73	3.59
7	Hind. Petro.	4955.58	182273.73	2.72
8	Mastek Ltd.	4578.10	182273.73	2.51
9	Steel Auth.	3807.35	182273.73	2.09
10	Wipro Ltd.	3396.48	182273.73	1.86
	TOTAL :	76846.61	182273.73	42.16

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, the hon. Minister, in his reply, has given details of the ten firms, which are well-known firms. But in view of the nature of stock operations, he would certainly appreciate that this, by itself, is not sufficient. My first question has two components. The first part of my question is: What is the long-term vision of this Government for a healthy growth of the stock market? The second part is: What is the total capital revenue earned by the stock market? What is the total revenue collection? This is important for capital gains—both long-term and short-term.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, the long-term goal of the Government is to have a vibrant and well-regulated capital market, and I have dealt with this question at some length in my Budget speech where I have also suggested or proposed some measures that we are taking to make the capital market active, to broaden the market, to deepen the market and at the same time, to have a well-regulated market. I believe there can be no quarrel on this long-term goal. Every Government has set that, including the previous Government. That is a right goal to keep for ourselves as Government. If I understand the second part of the question: What is the extent of capital gains from the capital market? Frankly, it is very difficult to make an assessment. One can only make an inferential assessment, 20 per cent of the trade and equity is delivered, 80 per cent is not delivered. We make that assessment, and we apply the average short-term capital gains rate which is between 10 and 35 per cent, and we also apply the long-term rate to a part of the transaction. There is an estimate which says that the Government may have collected about Rs. 2500 to 3500 crores a year. There is no way whereby you can make an exact estimate because the capital gains is included in the individual return as part of his income-tax return, and as you know, 98 per cent of returns are free from scrutiny. In fact, last year, the Finance Minister freed, if I remember correctly, all the returns from scrutiny, to make the scrutiny process tax-payer friendly. There is no way by which one can make an assessment. But inferentially, working back towards some figures, the Department estimates that in a normal year, it will gain between Rs. 2500 crores to Rs. 3500 crores by way of capital gains.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, my second supplementary relates to a more fundamental question, and the hon. Finance Minister would appreciate that this pertains to the plight of the small investors. You must learn the concept of vanishing companies, Mr. Finance Minister. In the early nineties, nearly 1400 companies listed themselves on the stock

exchange, inviting Rs. 10,000 crores, and subsequently, they vanished. At that time, the number used to be 229. Then we were given to understand that the number was reduced to 120.

Sir, my question has three components: (a) what, as per the Government estimate, is the number of vanishing companies or unknown category; (b) How much of investors' money is blocked therein; and (c) when the Government proposes to recover that amount.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, the hon. Member is an experienced Member. Please look at the question. This question deals with transactions in BSE and NSE, and the shares of the largest ten companies. I have no difficulty in answering a question on vanishing companies; the information is available. Provided you put a separate question, obviously, I do not have the information.....(*Interruptions*)...Please see the question ...(*Interruptions*)... Please see the question ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, it is a very important question ...(*Interruptions*)... But we expected the hon. Finance Minister to be ready with that.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am ready. But look at the question ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: But this flows from that, Mr. Finance Minister ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I will leave it to you, Sir ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: When I have asked about the ten top companies, how cannot I speak about the concern of the small investors?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: These top ten companies are not vanishing companies.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I did not say that.

SHRI P.CHIDAMBARAM: Vanishing companies are different companies.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I did not say that. I have put some other questions. I did not mention about the list of vanishing companies.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: But kindly look at the question ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, this has nothing to do with the vanishing companies.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I need your protection. How cannot I raise the point about the plight of small investors?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I will give you an answer, I am fully ready to give you an answer. I need to get the data. Isn't it? .....(*Interruptions*)....I can't give the data on the spot.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: But you have said that the information is available with you. This question flows from that ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Let the Chairman rule that this question flows from that.. If the Chairman rules ...(*Interruptions*)... But how does it flow from this type of question? ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, मैं बड़ी नम्रता के साथ, आप से सुरक्षा के लिए आग्रह करना चाहूंगा।

श्री सभापति: मेरी सुरक्षा तो हो रही है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: इन्होंने दस बड़ी कम्पनियों का वर्णन तो दिया।

श्री सभापति: वेनिशिंग कम्पनीज का नहीं दिया।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: इसके बाद अगर मैं छोटे निवेशकों के संदर्भ में वेनिशिंग कम्पनी का एक पूरक प्रश्न पूछता हूं तो उसकी तैयारी माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी के पास क्यों नहीं है? यह बहुत स्वाभाविक प्रश्न है। यह बहुत स्वाभाविक प्रश्न है।

श्री सभापति: यह इसलिए नहीं है...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, आप कृपा करके हमें संरक्षण दें। मैं आप से विनम्रता से आग्रह करता हूं। It is a very serious question pertaining to the plight of small investors. The vanishing companies are there. We need a reply from him. सर, क्या वे मुझे उत्तर देंगे?

श्री संजय निरुपम: महोदय, यह बात सही है कि यह मार्किट की टॉप टेन कम्पनियों से जुड़ा हुआ प्रश्न है, लेकिन इस प्रश्न का जवाब देते समय मंत्री महोदय ने अपनी बजट स्पीच की चर्चा करते हुए यह बताया कि उन्होंने मार्किट को स्ट्रेंग रखने के लिए, रेग्युलराइज करने के लिए, रेग्युलेट करने के लिए एक जगह यह बात कही है।

श्री सभापति: आप क्वेश्चन करिए।

श्री संजय निरुपम: ठीक है, अगर मंत्री महोदय ने अपना जवाब दिया तो उस जवाब में से मैं सप्लीमेंट्री निकाल सकता हूं। जवाब यह है, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: बोलने दीजिए।

श्री संजय निरुपम: मंत्री जी ने अपनी बजट स्पीच में यह बोला है कि

"The Government is committed to orderly development and functioning of the capital market, and to do that..."

—you have suggested—

"...allow banks with a strong risk management system, greater latitude in their exposure to the capital market."

मुझे सिर्फ यहीं पर सवाल पूछना है कि इन दस टॉप कम्पनीज के बारे में बताइए कि बैंकों का कितना एक्सपोजर है। अगर बैंकों के साथ-साथ एलआईसी के एक्सपोजर के बारे में भी बता सकें तो आपकी बड़ी मेहरबानी होगी।

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, bank exposure is now limited to five per cent. Two or three banks have reached or are on the verge of reaching this limit. They have, therefore, represented that they must be allowed to have a greater exposure. Now, the RBI's view is that they cannot have a general raising of this cap when even banks with less stringent prudential compliance and with the less stringent risk management systems may also be tempted to have a greater exposure. So, the RBI's view is, "We will look at each application, and if we are satisfied that the risk management system in the bank is adequate to take on a larger exposure, we will allow it." That is what I have said in the Budget Speech. No bank has now been allowed an exposure greater than five per cent. But RBI will look at each application and have its own view.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Sir, I will stick to these ten companies. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether, after the announcement made in the budget or after the presentation of the Budget, this percentage has gone down till date, and what is the percentage of UTI investment in securities. If you have this information, kindly tell us.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the question was about the first six months of 2003-04. I have given the figures for the first six months of 2003, *i.e.* from 1st April, 2003 to 30th September, 2003. I have also the figures for the earlier periods. For example, in the National Stock Exchange, the contribution of the top ten companies in the year 2002-03 was 55.42 per cent, which came down to 46.95 per cent. It has now come down to 45.07 per cent. In the Bombay Stock Exchange, for the corresponding period, the top ten companies had 53.28 per cent, which came down to 46.68 per cent and it has now come down to 42.16 per cent. Sir, if I recall correctly, on the day of the General Budget, the BSE Sensex was at 4843 or so. Yesterday, I saw that the Sensex had risen by

2.28 per cent in the last six trading sessions. Although in the first trading session there was a dip, in the last six trading sessions, it has risen by 2.28 per cent.

So far as the UTI units are concerned, I require a specific notice so that I can get the exact figures if he wants to know about a particular company.

Modernisation of Madurai Airport

*203. SHRI C. PERUMAL:Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to modernise and expand Madurai Airport and also to start aircraft operations from Salem Airport in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Airports Authority of India (AAI) has phased plans for expansion and modernization of various infrastructure facilities pertaining to air and city sides at Madurai Airport subject to handing over of the remaining required land measuring approximately six hectares by the State Government of Tamil Nadu to AAI.

Salem Airport is an operational airport suitable for operation of B-737 type of aircraft. No scheduled flights are operating at present to/from Salem Airport. Airlines plan their operations based on commercial viability subject to route dispersal guidelines issued in this regard.

SHRI C. PERUMAL: I would like to know from the hon. Minister: What is the progress of the work regarding expansion and modernisation on the land acquired so far at the Madurai Airport?

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Airports Authority has planned expansion and modernisation at the Madural Airport. But as of now, approximately six hectares of land which is required by the Airports Authority for expansion of this Airport has not yet been received from the